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論文題目	A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE APPROACH FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OF A WORLD HERITAGE SITE: CASE STUDY OF THE NAKAHECHI ROUTE IN THE KII MOUNTAIN RANGE, JAPAN (世界遺産地域における観光による発展を視野に入れた文化的景観解析：熊野古道中辺路ルートにおける事例研究)		
(論文内容の要旨)			
<p>Routes, of various forms and characteristics, have been actively utilized in heritage tourism under different cultural context. They represent one type of the most popular heritage tourism resources because that their symbolic meanings are often associated with human development. They are also being praised as representing a new approach involving the cultural heritage and offering new perspectives and tools for the heritage protection. Under the world heritage system, they are often discussed with along the two criteria, “authenticity” and “integrity”. This thesis adopts a case study on tourism development of the Nakahechi Route in the Kii Mountain Range in Japan in order to draw discussions on some critical issues in fitting a route model into the contemporary heritage management system. Based on empirical examination of the Nakahechi Route through various aspects, a cultural landscape approach is proposed as providing both challenges and opportunities to bridge the goals of tourism and heritage conservation.</p> <p>Specific research questions are raised in this thesis regarding 1. How did the Nakahechi Route play a changing role in heritage tourism of the Kumano area; 2. What is the state of conservation for the physical path of the Nakahechi Route, and 3. How does enhancing the contemporary visitors’ interaction with the Nakahechi Route contribute to the conservation of its heritage value. And in order to answer these questions, this thesis is structured in three parts.</p> <p><i>Part One</i> consists of the first two chapters. Chapter I places the research objectives in the global context of the emergent issue of tourism development revolves around heritage routes. Definitions are provided for key concepts: heritage tourism, cultural landscape, cultural routes and world heritage routes. Critical issues in current heritage tourism management regarding conservation versus change and criteria under the world heritage system context are elaborated. The research questions are stated and the thesis structure is outlined.</p> <p>Chapter II introduces the multi-method case study strategy for this thesis developed under the framework of cultural landscape. The reason for choosing Nakahechi Route as a case study is explained through an understanding of the route as a type of cultural landscape from the standpoint of UNESCO World Heritage Site criteria and rising issues in its current heritage management.</p> <p><i>Part Two</i>, consisting of Chapter III, IV, V and VI explores the case study from various perspectives of tourism. In Chapter III, the heritage tourism development of the Nakahechi Route is put into context of the broader region of the Kumano area and is studied through its media representation from the <i>Tabi</i> magazine. Results from analyzing the travel magazines show that interpretation of its heritage value in modern heritage tourism has a particular historic focus on the ancient religious journey of the aristocrats. Modern tourism development has somehow masked the multi-layered history and a profound meanings of the route that can also be utilized. Research Question 1 is answered as recognizing the route as a type cultural landscape should accept the natural course of change through time.</p> <p>In Chapter IV, the physical characteristics and conditions of the route are presented with potential</p>			

influential managerial factors identified. This chapter illustrates that the state of conservation for the physical path is relatively good for tourism use. To conserve the heritage value, the trail design and maintenance factors should be considered under their historic context. The lack of archaeological studies on physical form and historic maintenance practices to protect some of the important trail design factors can detract from heritage values of the route. This chapter concludes that if the criteria of “authenticity” is considered relies on the very existence of the physical path, the state of conservation with no archaeological studies, nor systematic monitoring system is not sufficient for the current route.

Chapter V and Chapter VI explores experiential perspective of contemporary tourism based on the heritage route. Chapter V combines tourist count survey and questionnaire survey on their characteristics and finds out that visitors’ distribution was influenced by both physical characteristics of the route and inner motives of visitors themselves, corresponding to Research Question 3. This chapter concludes that the diverse characteristics of different sections of the route can be important asset for tourism but also pose difficulties in terms of monitoring and management. Systematic collected information on visitors through collaboration of tourism and heritage sectors could help to create a balance between conservation and providing quality heritage tourism experiences.

Chapter VI is the final chapter of *Part Two*. This chapter takes a closer look at how the casual walk taken by contemporary visitors affect their relationships with the route by utilizing the visitor-employed photography technique supplemented by interviews. Research Question 3 is answered as the interactions between the contemporary visitors and the route is still on a superficial stage. For those visitors their pursuit of authenticity contribute mostly by physical and symbolic landscape elements and was confined by the geographic location of route corridor. Enhancing visitors’ interaction can help contemporary visitors to better understand the route as a ‘living corridor’. And interacting with locals helps the visitors to capture the holistic and contextual meaning of the individual landscape elements.

*Part Three* consists of Chapter VII, which presents general discussions and conclusions of this thesis. Recognizing the human factor as important in understanding and conserving the heritage value of the route can help the managers and decision makers to face the challenge in modern heritage tourism management which is not the quantity of visitors but more likely the quality of their experience. If the “integrity” for the route corridor could be understood as conserving the physical path within a functional context, a more balanced tourism use could be promoted to attract repeat visitors who seek deeper understanding and connection with the route and moving forward from “staged-authenticity” to experiences more educational, explorative and interactive experiences. In the end of this chapter, final conclusions are summarized, proposing the cultural landscape approach as the key.

( 続紙 2 )

(論文審査の結果の要旨)

世界の世界文化遺産指定地域の多くでは、高い文化的価値に裏付けられた景観を維持している一方で、その価値の維持には多くの課題が認められる。特に巡礼道のような線的な空間を対象にして指定された世界遺産地域では、周辺景観の変容と価値の変化をどのように受け入れるのか、が大きな問題となっている場合が多い。

本論文は、日本において優れた文化的景観を維持していることから世界遺産として登録された熊野古道のうち、中辺路を対象として、評価された本来の価値を維持する上で必要な視点について考察したものである。すなわち、歴史的背景の把握と観光雑誌記事を用いた近代以降の対象地域への取材内容の解析による社会の認識の変遷、現在の古道の状況と管理の実態把握による世界遺産巡礼道としての価値を維持していくための考え方の提示、訪問する観光客の古道及びその周辺景観に対する評価の解析による観光資源としての総合的な景観のあり方の考察、を通じて今日的な観光資源としての文化的景観の視点からの価値を、評価しようとしたものである。

本論文の学術的意義としては、まず、広範囲にわたるフィールドサーベイに基づいて、実証的側面からその価値を解析し、研究対象地の特徴を一体的かつ包括的に捉えることに成功した点が挙げられる。すなわち、調査方法論が十分に確立されていない中で、線形の文化的景観における管理手法の提案のために斬新な研究手法を導入し、社会に対して多様な対応方法を示す上で重要な情報と方向性を示している。次いで、観光資源として重要な要素の一つである巡礼道に関して、欧米以外では十分な研究が進んでいない中で、アジアを対象として研究を行い、欧米と同様の可能性を示すことに成功している点も評価できる。さらに、本研究は、文化的遺産への観光客と巡礼道との現在の関係を解明する上で必要な視点を、社会的な評価だけではなく、その物理的維持管理の視点も含めて、提供している点も学術的に優れた成果といえる。

本研究は、世界各地で劣化が進む文化遺産を、文化的価値のみならず、新たな視点から観光資源として維持していく上で重要な提案を行う上で何が必要なのかを、景観生態学的な視点を持ったケーススタディに基づく具体的な調査研究によって解析すると同時に、その新たな方向性を提供していることから、地球環境学に貢献する成果を挙げることに成功しているといえる。世界各地で、世界文化遺産指定を受けることによって周辺の景観や環境が劣化することが報告されている中で、そのような変化を止める上で、何が必要なのかを示している点は高く評価できる。

このように、本論文は、様々な文化的価値の高い景観を持つ地域において、地域スケールで何を行うべきかを明確に示し、世界的に価値の高い遺産とそこにおける観光に関する理念をその変遷と関連づけて解析し、考察している点で、社会的な意義も高い。研究成果は、巡礼道を目的に合った形で管理するためには、あらゆる種類の地域社会や観光客の考え方に敏感である必要を示している。また、その解析に用いられた手法は多岐にわたるものであり、その先見性は十分に評価できるものである。

以上から、本研究は世界遺産地域に存在する巡礼道という古道を観光資源として新たに評価し、今後の方向性を示唆することに成功しており、地球環境学、景観生態学、世界遺産学、地域計画学に貢献するものであると評価できる。よって本論文は博士(地球環境学)の学位論文として価値あるものと認める。また、平成28年12月27日、論文内容とそれに関連した事項について試問を行った結果、合格と認めた。

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